

sharply papillose; seta short, 1.5–2 mm. long, erect or slightly curved; capsule ovoid, 1.5 mm. long, slightly exserted, the tips of the perichaetial leaves reaching about half way up the urn; calyptra sparsely pilose (capsules all too old or very immature); spores papillose, 18–20 μ in diameter.

TYPE: on tree trunk, Mocá, Dept. of Solola, Guatemala, April, 1931, *J. Bequaert* No. 68.

Resembling *P. cryphaeoides* Schp. but more slender and bipinately branched. The costae are also consistently shorter, the leaf cells more sharply and densely papillose and the capsules barely exserted above the tips of the perichaetial leaves.

The smooth, attenuate costae ending in the lamina and not or scarcely tipped with a spine or tooth on the back is a peculiar character in this genus that is shared by only two other species with which I am familiar, namely: *P. cryphaeoides* Schp. and *P. mexicanum* Ther. The frondose habit as well as the larger, sharply papillose leaf cells and the minutely denticulate, rather than sharply serrulate, upper margins will at once separate it from *P. mexicanum*.

MICROTHAMNIUM LAXULUM Bartr. Mocá, on tree trunk, April, 1931.

Closely resembling the original collection from Costa Rica in habit and detail.

POLYTRICHUM ANTILLARUM Rich.

BUSHKILL, PENNSYLVANIA.

ANYCHIA CANADENSIS IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.—For the past three or four years I have been interested in a colony of what I supposed might prove to be some member of the *Caryophyllaceae*, less than two dozen specimens by the side of a dirt road on the Holyoke Range in South Hadley, Massachusetts. Flowering specimens secured in 1933 were shown to Dr. Anderson of the Arnold Arboretum, who identified them as *Anychia canadensis* (L.) BSP.

So far as I can learn, this species has not been reported from Hampshire County. It has been collected nearby, however, in Franklin (Mt. Toby) and Hampden Counties. As far as my observation showed, the plant seemed to be restricted, in the locality found, to a narrow strip of tuffaceous earth, called Granby tuff (pH. 5.84) 1600 feet wide, extending lengthwise on the south side of the Holyoke Range. A few other isolated specimens have also been found near the Connecticut River on the southwestern edge of the Range; and here

again on Granby tuff. The plant is not found on the Triassic diabase talus-slopes nearby. The evidence seems to suggest that in this locality the species is restricted to the tuffaceous earth exclusively.

A specimen, checked by Prof. M. L. Fernald, has been filed in the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club.—ALBERT L. DELISLE, Biological Laboratories, Harvard University.

EPIFAGUS VIRGINIANA (L.) Bart., forma **pallida**, n. f., planta omnino pallide brunnescens, nec rubro-tinctis, corollis albis supra pallidissime roseo-tinctis calicisque dentibus similiter tinctis exceptis.

Whole plant pale brownish, except for the white corollas very faintly tinged with dull pink above and the similarly tinged calyx-teeth.—Old beech and maple woods, Stratton, Vermont, *Una F. and C. A. Weatherby*, Sept. 3, 1933 (TYPE, in Gray Herb.).

In the usual form of the species, the 'ground-color of stem and branches is much the same as in the form here proposed (nearly Ridgway's "tulleul buff"), but they are abundantly striate with narrow lines of brown madder.¹ The corolla is white laterally, with a broad stripe of brown madder extending its whole length above and a narrower stripe below. The calyx-teeth are also strongly tinted with the same color and the cleistogamous corollas and capsules spotted with it.

In f. *pallida* the madder pigment is wholly lacking except for a faint trace on the corolla above and on the calyx-teeth. It is quite analogous to *Corallorrhiza maculata*, f. *flavida* (Peck) Farwell, in which likewise a red pigment, normally present, is lacking and a yellow one, ordinarily masked by the red, gives the color to the plant.—C. A. WEATHERBY, Gray Herbarium.

AN ADDITIONAL NOTE ON THE BRANCHING TENDENCY IN POLYGONATUM.—Since our publication of *Polygonatum pubescens* (Willd.) Pursh, forma *fultius* Fernald & Harris and discussion of similar forms of the European *P. multiflorum* (L.) All.,² Prof. J. A. Nieuwland has called our attention to *P. commutatum* (R. & S.) Dietr., forma *ramosum* McGivney.³ This plant, found in the vicinity of Notre Dame, Indiana and near Lake Christiana, Michigan, is even more branching than our form of *P. pubescens*. Prof. Nieuwland writes that the

¹ I here follow the careful color nomenclature of Schuyler Mathews's Field Book of American Wild Flowers.

² M. L. Fernald and S. K. Harris, RHODORA, xxxv. 403–406 (1933).

³ Sister Vincent De Paul McGivney, Am. Midland Nat. ix. 663, 664 (1925).